anther 1.2-1.6 cm long, linear, curved, divergent at base; *ovary* ellipsoid, 0.4-0.5 cm long, creamy; style 10.5-11.0 cm long, white with pinkish tinge; stigma turbinate, red (Figs. 1-4).

Fls.: September.

Holotype *A. S. Rao* 56655 A, Nyertsephu-Wana camp road, Kameng dist., Arunachal Pradesh (CAL); Isotypes *A. S. Rao* 56655 B & C (ASSAM) and *A. S. Rao* 56655 D (BSD).

H. robustum A. S. Rao et P. K. Hajra, spec. nov. Affine *Hedichio dekiano* A. S. Rao et D. M. Verma sed differt habitu robusto, spicis magnis, bracteis laxis, labio sine sino, staminibusque brevioribus.

Allied to *H. dekianum* A. S. Rao & D. M. Verma, but differs in its robust habit; large spike; lax flowers; lip lacking a sinus and shorter stamen.

Rhizome creeping, stout, pale brownish outside, light yellowish inside, faintly aromatic; segments ovoid to subglobose, 4.0-5.5 cm across; roots stout 30.0-45.0 cm long, *ca* 0.5 cm across. *Stem* 2.6-2.8 m high (very rarely 1.4-1.5 m high), 2.8-3.5 cm across at base; base sheathed. *Leaves* 15-17 per plant, oblong-lanceolate, 45.0-75.0 cm long, 8.5-14.0 cm broad; upper surface hairy, and along the midrib only underneath; petioles progressively long, from 1-4 cm, the lowest leaf with the shortest petiole; ligule membranaceous, brownish or greenish-red, 1.5-2.0 cm long, bilobed. *Spike* 22.0-32.0 cm long (rarely 20.5 cm); rachis hairy; bracts 12-22 in a spike, convolute, lax, hairy, green with brownish blotch, tip minutely fimbriate, 4.0-5.0 × 2.0-3.5 cm, each primary bract enclosing 9-11 successively opening flowers; bracteoles pubescent, brownish-green to green, imbricate, ovate at apex 2.5-4.5 × 0.5-2.0 cm. *Flowers* white, slightly fragrant; *calyx* membranaceous, tubular, split upto 1.0 cm on one side, longer than the bracts, toothed, with *corolla-tube* exceeding the bract by 1.0-2.5 cm; lobes linear, subequal, anterior ones *ca* 5.0 cm long, lateral lobes 4.0-4.5 × 0.2-0.4 cm; lateral staminodes spathulate, white, *ca* 4.5 cm long, 1.5 cm broad; *lip* suborbicular or broadly spathulate, white with pale yellow tinge in the middle, entire or undulate, *ca* 4.5-5.0 cm long, 3.5-4.0 cm broad, shortly clawed; *stamen* 1.5-2.0 cm, shorter than the lip; filament white, 2.0-2.5 cm long; anther linear, curved, *ca* 1.0 cm long, pinkish-green; *ovary* 0.5-1.0 cm long, ellipsoid; stigma white, capitate. *Fruits* ovoid, 3.2-3.5 cm long, 1.0-1.2 cm across, pinkish-green, finely hairy; seeds red, arillate; aril of 5-6 short filaments twisting and enveloping the seed (Figs. 1-5).

Fls.: August-September; *Frts.*: October-November.

Holotype *A. S. Rao* 56654 A. Jamiri, Kameng dist., Arunachal Pradesh (CAL); Isotypes *A. S. Rao* 56654 B-D (ASSAM).

A. S. Rao
Botanical Survey of India, Dehra Dun
AND
P. K. Hajra
Botanical Survey of India, Shillong

MELOCALAMUS COMPACTIFLORUS BENTH. & HOOK. F. —NEW RECORD OF FLOWERING IN INDIA

Melocalamus compactiflorus Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. 3: 1212. 1880-83; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 7: 409. 1897. *Dinochloa compactiflora* (Kurz) McClure in Kew Bull. 251. 1936; Bor in Fl. Assam 5: 23. 1940.

According to Gamble (1896) this species of bamboo is distributed in Eastern Bengal and Burma from Sylhet through Chittagong down to Martaban. It was collected in Sylhet in 1889 by Tara Kishore Gupta for G. Mann (leaves and sheath only). It was also collected in Chittagong by Dr. Schlich in 1875 (leaf only). In Burma, it was collected first in Martaban and then in the Karen Hills by Kurz in 1871 with flowers. Gamble's figure (l.c., t. 84), based on that of Kurz (1876) is the type for *Melocalamus compactiflorus*. So far this is the only record of this species in flower.

The author collected this species in flower on the way from Jakuradhar to Gotaikhal in Manipur during November, 1973 (*Malick* 942 *BSIS). Present collection of this species of bamboo in flower is the second record after one hundred years of its first collection from Burma and incidentally the first in India.

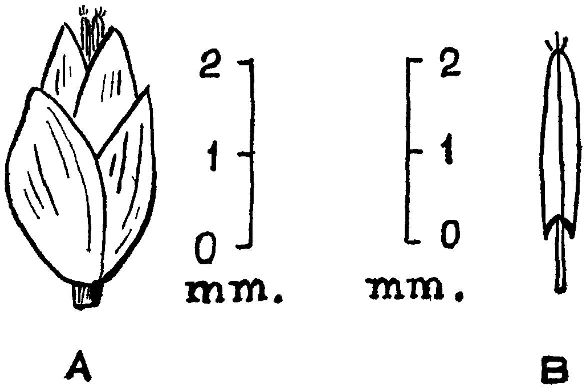

Fig. 1(A-B) : A. Spikelet. B. Stamen.

While examining the Indian specimens, some interesting points were observed such as spikelet bearing only one fertile floret without the rudiments of second and third florets as reported from Burmese specimens and apex of anther being penicillate (Fig. 1).

This reduction in number of floret to one and complete absence of second and third floret appears to support the contention of McClure (1936) that *Melocalamus* should be merged with *Dinochloa*.

K. C. MALICK

Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta

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*Industrial Section, Botanical Survey of India.

NOMENCLATURAL NOTE ON THE INDIAN *ARCHANGELICA*

In the year 1879, Clarke described the genus *Archangelica* in the 'Flora of British India' and referred the gigantic Himalayan umbellifer to var. *himalaica* under *A. officinalis* Hoffm., differing from the European type by larger fruits. With the transfer of the genus *Archangelica* to *Angelica*, the European plant is placed under *Angelica archangelica*. However, taxonomic combination does not occur for the Himalayan plant, under *Angelica*. Wolff (1929-33) carried out considerable work on the Umbelliferae and published a number of new taxa under *Angelica*. Unfortunately, he did not survive to publish on the tribe of Umbelliferae which contains *Angelica*. Even his posthumous papers published in Fedde's Repertorium carry no reference to Clarke's taxon.

But it appears that Wolff studied the Himalayan taxon, for the herbarium specimens available to the authors are identified as *Angelica himalaica* Clarke by Wolff in April, 1928. He appears to have erred somewhere, because Clarke did not publish this taxon. Had Wolff lived long to monograph this genus, the discrepency would have been settled.

In the absence of a suitable nomenclature of this Himalayan taxon, the Indian litera-